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The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

1884.

ANTI-SLAVERY SUMMARY.

THE year 1884 may be said to be the most important, as regards the Anti-Slavery cause, that has been seen since the abolition of Slavery in the United States. Although there are signs of a considerable increase in the Slave-trade itself, both in Central and Eastern Africa, yet we believe that the attention of the civilised world has been more thoroughly aroused to the necessity of putting a stop to this abominable traffic than has been the case since the great days of our own Emancipation Movement fifty years ago.

Jubilee.

FIRST in importance has been the movement made by the Anti-Slavery Society to celebrate worthily the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the coming into force of the Act passed for the Abolition of Slavery in British possessions. The first step in this law came into operation on August 1st, 1834, and to commemorate the anniversary it was decided to hold a Public Meeting in the Guildhall of the City of London, on August 1st, 1884.

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, M.P. (Mr. Alderman Fowler), a Member of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, gave his hearty co-operation to the cause. In this he was ably seconded by the Right Honourable W. E. FORSTER, M.P., who never fails to lend his powerful assistance to the great cause of human freedom, for which his father (the late Mr. William Forster) may be said to have laid down his life; for, as stated by the Prince of Wales—"he, after taking his full share in the agitation, which led to the abolition of Colonial Slavery, proceeded to Tennessee on an Anti-Slavery Mission, and died in that State."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, with that readiness to lend support to all movements that tend to the ameliorization of the lot of the outcasts of humanity, whether white or coloured, which formerly characterised his father, kindly consented, at no inconsiderable personal inconvenience, to preside over the Meeting convened in the Guildhall.

The earnest and hearty manner in which the Prince threw himself into the work of conducting so important an office will long be remembered by those who were present on that occasion, and had the pleasure of listening to the able and exhaustive address given by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, with his usual clear and emphatic delivery. That address, and the speeches of the distinguished men who spoke to the various resolutions, have been printed and circulated, not only in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for October last, but in

a separate pamphlet. We need only now quote a few words in which the Prince told his auditors that the object of the great Meeting over which he presided, in the heart of the City of London, was "to rekindle the enthusiasm of England, and to assist her to carry on the civilising torch of freedom, until its beneficent light should be shed over all the earth,"—and he concluded by stating, that "The Emancipation Act, which came into force on that day Fifty years ago, spoke the doom of Slavery all round the world."

We shall do little more than recapitulate the names of the various speakers, which comprised men of almost every Christian creed, and of all political parties. Earl GRANVILLE was supported by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, whilst the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY was followed by the benevolent and sympathetic head of the Romish Church in England, CARDINAL MANNING. Sir HARRY VERNEY was able to tell his hearers that, 50 years before, he had voted in the House of Commons for the abolition of Slavery, and the venerable Baronet was listened to with marked interest when he proceeded to describe how he had, as a young midshipman, boarded Slave-vessels, and witnessed the indescribable horrors of the Middle Passage. The EARL of DERBY, son of the Minister who, as Colonial Secretary, had the honour of passing the Abolition Bill of 1834, moved the Resolution pledging the Meeting "*To support the Anti-Slavery Society in its efforts to urge the Governments of all Slave-holding Countries to put an end to Slavery, as the only certain method of stopping the Slave-Trade,*" and this was ably seconded by Mr. W. E. FORSTER, who, in concluding, paid a well merited tribute to the indefatigable and earnest labours of the Chairman of the Society, Mr. EDMUND STURGE. We can all heartily sympathise with the fervent words with which Mr. Forster ended his eloquent speech, rejoicing "that, his friend, Mr. Sturge, should be there to feel that we were all determined to go on with this work, so that, if not in his lifetime, yet in the lifetime of many then present, this great blot on civilisation should be swept away, and man should cease from enslaving his fellow man."

His Eminence CARDINAL MANNING, in seconding the Resolution, spoke in touching and eloquent terms of the duty which lay upon England, as a Christian nation, to recognise her responsibility to carry on this great work of human freedom, and he commended the Anti-Slavery Society to the generous support of the British people.

Mr. HENRY RICHARD, M.P., of the Peace Society, paid a just tribute to the memory of the late JOSEPH STURGE, elder brother of the present Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Society, and he was followed by Canon WILBERFORCE, the LORD MAYOR, M.P., Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., (grandson of the great Abolitionist), Mr. ARTHUR PEASE, M.P., (President of the Society), Sir JOSEPH W. PEASE, Bart., Sir JOHN GORRIE, Sir W. M'ARTHUR, M.P., Mr. JAMES CROPPER, M.P., and Mr. EDMUND STURGE.

The interesting and highly successful Meeting then closed—but it remains for the people of England to see that its success is permanent. The success of this Meeting must not be measured by the shouts of enthusiasm

which rang through the arched roof of the old Guildhall, nor by the curious spectacle then presented of ardent listeners clinging to the colossal limbs of the quaint giants, who guard the gallery of that gilded chamber. Deeds and not words are required of those who would take part in building up the fair temple of universal freedom. A mass of words and no deeds are like mounds of mortar and no bricks, and this will not suffice to rear an edifice. "Sir, this is a most interesting meeting," said a gentleman, on a former similar occasion, to his next-door neighbour, a Quaker. "It is, indeed," was the practical rejoinder, "*I* am interested to the extent of twenty shillings, how much art *thou* interested?"

The Anti-Slavery Society requires some of this practical assistance to enable it to go on with the noble work to which it has set its hand, and we cannot but think that this ought to be more liberally forthcoming.

It is not sufficiently remembered that there is strength in numbers, and to say nothing of the necessity for pecuniary aid, we believe that the Society will grow more and more powerful and influential the more the number of its members is increased. *An annual subscription of TEN SHILLINGS* adds one more member to the Society, and if the number of the members is increased by many hundreds, *as it ought to be*, then the voice of the Society would be more potent against the curse of Slavery.

The JUBILEE year of Emancipation, which commenced on the 1st August, 1884, does not close until the end of July of this present year, so that there is time for many more to enrol themselves as subscribers to the ANTI-SLAVERY JUBILEE FUND.

Not the least important and pleasing episode in the Jubilee year is the fact that the PRINCE OF WALES has consented to become Patron of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. It cannot fail to add largely to the influence of that Society in all Slave-holding countries, when it is known that the heir to the British Crown has taken an active part in support of the crusade against Slavery and the terrible traffic in human beings.

A second JUBILEE ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING was held at Manchester on the 23rd October, at which Mr. H. M. STANLEY, the renowned African traveller, gave a long and most interesting address, describing what he had himself witnessed of the horrors of Slave raids on the Upper Congo. The Meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, and was filled to overflowing. Mr. JAMES F. HUTTON, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, took the chair, and gave a hearty support to the Anti-Slavery cause. He said he "hoped that before the Meeting closed a considerable number of names would be added to the list of Members of the Society, which wanted material support to carry on the great work in which they were engaged."

The Meeting was a most enthusiastic one, but we still wait for the tangible proofs of interest in the cause for which the chairman pleaded. These, we hope, will come in due time, as Manchester men are not accus-

tomed to let words take the place of deeds. In the city where cotton is king, and where of late a great desire has been manifested for freedom of trade with Africa, some thought should also be given to those who still lie naked and prostrate under the heavy yoke of Slavery.

In acknowledgment of copies of the proceedings of the two great Jubilee Meetings, the following replies have been received :—

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Windsor Castle, December 11th, 1884.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Queen to thank you for the copy of the report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Meeting on the date of the Jubilee of the Society, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, which you have forwarded by the direction of the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

"C. H. Allen, Esq.

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

[TRANSLATION.]

From M. ALB. THYS to Mr. JAMES LONG.

"I have had the honour of presenting to the King the volume containing the proceedings of the JUBILEE MEETINGS of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. His Majesty commands me to express to you his sincere thanks, and he also begs you to assure the Committee that he follows with a lively interest the work of the Society, whose success he earnestly desires."

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Sandringham, Norfolk, 31st December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I have had the honour of laying your communication before the Prince and Princess of Wales, and I am desired by Their Royal Highnesses to request you to convey the expression of their thanks to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society for the copies which have been sent to them of the speeches made at the Anti-Slavery Jubilee Meeting, on 1st of last August. Their Royal Highnesses thank the Committee also for a copy of an address given by Mr. Stanley at Manchester.

I am, yours faithfully,

C. H. Allen, Esq.

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, 19th December 1884.

"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and of the account which accompanied it of the proceedings at the Jubilee Meetings of your Society. Allow me to offer to its members, through yourself, my hearty congratulations. I have never had a personal share in its work, as it has been my practice to leave participation in extra-Parliamentary agencies on Parliamentary matters to those less occupied within the walls of Parliament than I myself have been. But I am not on that account the less sensible of the value and importance of those aims towards the attainment of which your Society has so largely contributed. I can only wish on its behalf a career in future years similar to that of the past.

"I have the honour to be, dear sir, your very faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"The Secretary, British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society."

MR. H. M. STANLEY.

"My most welcome New Year's greeting is the receipt of your kindly letter, and the accompanying engrossed copy of the resolution of the Committee of your Society, thanking me so cordially for my lecture at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Please to extend to the

committee, and to each of the gentlemen who have signed the engrossed copy, my sincere appreciation of their act, and assure them that, whether in Africa or elsewhere, the noble objects of your Society shall always have my best wishes and whatever aid and influence I can command.

"I am, dear Mr. Allen, very sincerely yours,

"C. H. Allen, Esq.

"HENRY M. STANLEY.

"London, January 1st."

Acknowledgments have also been received from Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, &c.

The Congo.

It would be inconvenient to say much respecting the action taken by the *Conference* now sitting at Berlin until the proceedings have closed, and are ratified by the Powers. In our Summary a year ago we reported the steps taken by the *Anti-Slavery Society*, in conjunction with Chambers of Commerce, the Baptist Missionary and other bodies, to induce the Government to withdraw the proposed Treaty handing over the mouth of the Congo to the jurisdiction of Portugal. Happily the strong opposition thus raised to so retrograde a step had the effect of preventing the ratification of the Treaty, although it was already signed. The withdrawal of the Treaty was followed by the Meeting of a Conference of the Powers at Berlin to take into consideration the whole question of the Congo—and the presence of Mr. H. M. Stanley has enabled the Representatives of the Powers to receive from that distinguished traveller invaluable information as to the geographical, commercial, and native aspects of the question.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY sought and obtained an interview with Earl GRANVILLE, at the Foreign Office, in November last, the Deputation being received by His Lordship in the presence of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice and Sir Julian Pauncefoot. The views urged by the Deputation were courteously listened to by Earl Granville, who has since instructed Sir E. Malet to bring them before the Conference. Although it is to be feared that this body will not take the broad and general view advocated by the Society of making the Slave-trade, by land and sea, an offence against international law, yet it is to be hoped that this course will be taken at least so far as regards the territories to be embraced in the action of the high contracting powers.

The Correspondent of *The Times* at Berlin, writing on this subject, says that the Anti-Slavery Society, *at whose instance this question of the Slave-trade has been brought before the Conference*, will be thankful to see that action has been taken for its suppression. This is true, but until the terms of the agreement are made public it would be premature to regard the matter as settled. It is much to be regretted that, owing to the opposition of France, it appears likely that the proposition of England and America, supported by other Powers, that the laws against the Slave-trade should be made general, *i.e.*, applicable to all seas, and to all regions outside the Congo basin, may not be carried out. But we must be thankful that even a commencement has been made to put down the hateful traffic in human beings.

Egypt, The Soudan and General Gordon.

In the present state of political feeling it will be better to say but little about the position of affairs in the Soudan. The Convention between Egypt and England, by which the sale of Slaves from house to house was to cease in Egypt proper on the 17th August, 1884, still remains a dead letter. The Convention fixed the date for the same object in the Soudan at 17th August, 1889. We do not say that the terms of the Convention might not have been carried out in Egypt, nor will we now too hastily blame either Her Majesty's Government or that of the Khedive for not enforcing strictly the letter of the Convention. When things are more settled it would, however, be criminal to allow the above question to remain in its present unsatisfactory condition. The Anti-Slavery Society has long consistently urged that steps should be taken to induce the Egyptian Government to carry out honestly the terms of the Convention signed by the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, on the 4th August, 1877. In 1882 the Society forwarded to Egypt 500 Arabic copies of the Convention, photo-lithographed from one presented to the Committee by General Gordon, and the aid of the Foreign Office was obtained to procure the posting of these documents on the public buildings and mosques in Egypt. In March, 1881, a Memorial, reciting the history of the Slave-trade and the steps taken by England, at various periods since the time of Mehemet Ali, to have it stopped, was forwarded to Mr. Gladstone by the Anti-Slavery Society. This Memorial was signed by many Members of both Houses of Parliament and by men of the highest influence in the political and religious world.

In June, 1882, the Society again urged the Government to take steps to secure the bringing forward of the question—Egyptian Slave-trade and Slavery, as treated by the Convention—at the Conference of European Powers then about to be called together. A reprint of the Convention between England and Egypt, translated from the Arabic, may be seen in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for March, 1884, page 48.

Since our last Annual Summary so much has happened in Egypt and the Soudan of a painful nature that it seems hopeless to endeavour to gather up the threads of this tangled web within the compass of a short review.

We are of those who think that General Gordon's mission, and many of the sad events that have thrown a shadow over the past year, might have been entirely avoided had the recommendation of Lord Dufferin, made *nearly two years ago*, been carried out—a view which the Society had previously expressed through *The Times*, and other journals.*

* Since writing the above, we are glad to note the following telegram from the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, showing that probably some steps are about to be taken towards constructing a railway from Suakin to Berber :—

"CAIRO, Jan. 19 (10.55 P.M.)

"Orders have been received here for the immediate departure of the 49th Regiment, two guns, and the remainder of the 19th Hussars for Suakin. This measure, taken in conjunction with the recent dispatch of a large number of convicts to work on the Suakin-Berber Railway, indicates that Lord Wolseley will avail himself of that route for his return."

In the Blue Blook, *Egypt*, No. 6, February, 1883, Lord Dufferin thus writes, respecting the proposal to make a railway from the Red Sea to the Nile:—"The first step necessary is the construction of a railway from Suakin to Berber, or, what would be still more advisable, to Shendy on the Nile." His lordship further stated that:—

"The completion of this enterprise would at once change all the elements of the problem. Instead of being a burden on the Egyptian Exchequer, these Equatorial Provinces ought to become, with good management, a source of wealth to the Government."

This view of Lord Dufferin agreed with all that we had heard from many competent authorities, and we gave it prominence in the *Reporter* of April, 1883, as well as subsequently at various times.

It is, however, too late to utter mere regrets. We can only hope and pray that before these lines are in print General Gordon may see the welcome approach of his own countrymen, who have gone through so many hardships and dangers in order to reach that strange city on a fork of the Upper Nile, in which he has now, for nearly eleven months, been shut in by the forces of the Mahdi.

It seems curious to think that but little more than twelve months ago Khartoum was comparatively unknown, except to those who were more or less interested in Egyptian affairs—whilst the Mahdi was very little more than a name. Now, there is no spot on the earth's surface about which so much interest is felt, or whose position has been so narrowly scanned in maps of all sizes and of every degree of authenticity. The dreaded name of the Mahdi is as widely known throughout England as was formerly that of Bonaparte—whilst GENERAL GORDON'S is now a household word.

Looking back through the pages of our monthly journal, the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, we are almost astonished to see the urgency of the warnings respecting this outbreak in the Soudan which we received, from time to time, from our only too well-informed correspondent, Dr. SCHWEINFURTH. He, almost alone, amongst the residents of Egypt, native or foreign, seems to have appreciated the actual position of affairs, and to have foreseen the coming storm, which so soon was to sweep away the doomed army of the unfortunate Hicks Pasha and his companions in misfortune. Those of our readers who do us the honour to keep the monthly copies of the *Reporter*, will be interested in turning to the volume for 1882, at pages 36, 189, and 265, where they will find singularly correct descriptions, from the pen of Dr. Schweinfurth, of the rise and progress of the Mahdi, and some very startling predictions as to what would happen if he succeeded in overthrowing the miserably equipped Egyptian forces that were sent to oppose him. Sad to say only too many of the predictions have already come true.

Morocco.

BEFORE leaving Africa, we may state in a few words what the Anti-Slavery Society has done with regard to Slavery and the Slave-trade in Morocco. In the spring of last year the Treasurer and Secretary of the Society visited

that country and obtained much information of value. The facts gleaned during this short trip were detailed in the *Reporter* for June last, having previously appeared in the columns of *The Times*.

England has taken one step forward on behalf of the Slave, but unfortunately she refrained from taking that single step until France had led the way, thus reversing the position that she certainly ought to, and generally does, maintain. A decree has been issued by Sir JOHN DRUMMOND HAY, in obedience to instructions from the Foreign Office, that no British subjects—*i.e.*, Moors receiving British protection—are to be allowed either to buy, sell, or retain Slaves. This is a good beginning, but much more remains to be done, as may be seen by the sad reports which we publish month by month of the cruelties that are daily perpetrated in Morocco.

Brazil.

WE are glad to chronicle some further progress in the Emancipation movement in BRAZIL. Following the noble example set by the Province of CEARA, as we were able to report in October last, AMAZONAS, the largest and most northerly province of that vast Empire, has purged herself from the stigma of Slavery, so that every inhabitant is now free. As was elegantly remarked in the journal *A Constituição*, of 10th July, 1884: "Amazonas thus becomes the *second* polished diamond in the diadem which adorns the brow of Brazil." We rejoice to learn that the Province of RIO GRANDE DO SUL is likely soon to become the *third* "polished diamond," and we trust that before long the Imperial Crown will be studded only with jewels of freedom.

Our corresponding Member, Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, has lately contested Pernambuco (Recife) in the Anti-Slavery interest, and though we fear that he has not been successful, we trust that he will soon again obtain a seat in the Brazilian Parliament.

Cuba.

OUR accounts from the Island of CUBA have been extremely meagre during the past year. We are afraid there has not been much zeal shown by the Spanish Government in carrying out the provisions of the Moret law.

Jamaica.

THE subject of a renewal of the immigration of Coolies into JAMAICA, in great measure at the expense of the working population of the island, has engaged the careful attention of the Anti-Slavery Society.

The Rev. Henry Clark (Church of England) for thirty-seven years resident in Jamaica, paid a visit to this country for the purpose of protesting against the re-introduction of this unjust system, as lately advised by the Royal Commissioners.

The Committee were able to procure an interview with the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary, and through the cogent reasoning of Mr. Clark, based upon an experience far deeper than any the Commissioners could lay claim to, his lordship was led to promise that there should be no return to the detested system of assisted immigration of Coolies, at any rate for the present. The whole question of Coolie labour requires careful revision, and this will possibly be forced upon the Government by the late cruel and uncalled for massacre of Indian labourers in Trinidad.

Home for Freed Women Slaves in Cairo.

THE establishment of this HOME has engaged the attention of the London Committee, which was formed early last year. A Public Meeting was held at the Mansion House, in April last, under the presidency of the LORD MAYOR OF LONDON (Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P.), and the object of the HOME was explained by several gentlemen who were fully alive to the necessity for such a refuge for female Slaves. Subscriptions and donations were received by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and a remittance of £300 has been forwarded to the President of the Committee in Cairo, Sir Evelyn Baring. A report of the present condition and future prospects of the Home is probably now on its way from Egypt, and will be published when received. The Anti-Slavery Society has granted office accommodation and the assistance of its staff free of all charge except actual outlay.

Obituary.

EACH year, as it passes over us, takes from us old and valued friends and supporters of the Anti-Slavery cause. The year 1884 has not failed to gather its portion of the "bearded grain." Amongst the names, we may mention are those of Mr. THOMAS PEASE (who died at the close of 1883); Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of the United States; GOTTFRIED ROTH, the gallant young Swiss Inspector of the Slave-trade in the Soudan, whose death is now tolerably certain, though it was long supposed he was a prisoner with the Mahdi; Mr. THOMAS HARVEY, of whom an obituary notice will be found in another page of this number of the *Reporter*; Mr. Samuel Bowly, and the Negro Anti-Slavery lecturer, DR. WELLS BROWN. Besides these names, the Anti-Slavery Society has lost many other less conspicuous but steady supporters, whose places require to be filled by other friends of the cause.

Legacies.

FOR some cause or other the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has almost lost the important aid it at one time received from legacies of deceased Members. The year 1884 brought two legacies of £50 and £5, making only three legacies received since May, 1880, and the whole three amount to but £75. It is to be hoped that friends of the Anti-Slavery cause will not forget the necessities of the Society when they arrange their charitable bequests.

1885.

THE WORK IS STILL NOT FINISHED !

THE necessity for the continued work of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has been admitted on all hands. The PRINCE OF WALES, in his opening speech at the Jubilee Meeting, held on the 1st August last, in the Guildhall, after a review of the steps taken by the various civilised nations, for the emancipation of Slaves in their own possessions, stated that the chief object of this Jubilee Meeting was *to rekindle the enthusiasm of England in Anti-Slavery work.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS also stated, with emphasis and truth, that :—*One of the objects of the Society is to circulate at home and abroad accurate information on the enormities of the Slave-trade and of Slavery, to give evidence—if evidence, indeed, be wanting—to the inhabitants of Slave-holding countries of the pecuniary advantages of free labour, and to diffuse authentic information respecting the beneficial result, to the countries, of Emancipation.*

On the same occasion, EARL GRANVILLE recognised the importance of the Society's work in the following terms : *A long struggle has followed—a struggle in which, I may be allowed to say, the Office with which I have now the honour to be connected has worked with the cordial and persistent co-operation of the great Anti-Slavery Society.*

Speaking of the work of putting down the Slave-trade in Africa, Earl Granville also stated that he *expected very great help from the establishment of Vice-consuls on the mainland—a measure which has always been advocated by the Anti-Slavery Society.*

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, M.P., encouraged a continuance of the Anti-Slavery zeal of England as follows :—*There were two kinds of thankfulness—there was that which was expressed in the well-known sentiment, "Rest and be thankful," and there was the kind of thankfulness expressed in the noble words of Scripture, where St. Paul "thanked God and took courage." It seemed to him that this was the occasion on which, looking back, it behoved them most emphatically to thank God and take courage.*

Ministers of religion of every denomination throughout England might well take to heart the words of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, who *recognised to the full the bounden duty of the clergy to promote and direct public feeling on this great question.*

If the clergy and other ministers of religion would occasionally make a collection in their churches for the Anti-Slavery Society, they would enable that Society to carry on its work with greater efficiency, not only from an increase in the means of spreading information, but from a knowledge that they were supported by the great religious public of England.

The work has too long been left too exclusively to the support of the small religious body known as the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, without whose generous aid, for the last half century, it could not have been carried on.

CARDINAL MANNING, after describing the manner in which the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY took its rise from the amalgamation of Societies which had existed mainly for the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, said that "*it has now taken a title including all Slave-holding countries; and it will create in every country where Slavery exists, and I may say where Slavery happily does not exist, a large Anti-Slavery movement which will unite with us in creating such a European and world-wide opinion as shall at last extinguish this hideous traffic.* AS A FIRST STEP THERE OUGHT TO BE A LARGE INCREASE IN THE ANNUAL INCOME OF THE SOCIETY."

MR. A. PEASE, M.P., proposed:—*That in view of the necessity for continued exertion on the part of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in the prosecution of its work, it is the earnest desire of this Meeting that the British public should give it a sustained and generous pecuniary support.* He said that "if the movement was to go on it must receive more pecuniary support than it had at present. The amount of annual subscriptions received by the Society was only about £200, and to fulfil its main desires it was necessary to spend from £1,000 to £1,200 per annum. If they felt their hearts warmed by the excellent speeches that had been delivered that day, he trusted they would show their sympathy by assisting the Society in a practical manner."

We are glad to report that the words spoken at the JUBILEE MEETING have not been wholly unproductive of good, as we are able to announce a considerable increase in the amount of annual subscriptions over past years. The Society requires a further permanent income from annual subscriptions of at least FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS. This ought not to be difficult to obtain, in a country so rich and so benevolent as England.

The motto which, if we mistake not, the late Josiah Wedgwood so largely assisted to circulate throughout Great Britain, by imprinting it upon some of his famous pottery, might well be revived at the present day,—

"Remember them that are in Bonds."

CONSUL O'NEILL, AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN EASTERN AFRICA.

IN our last number we gave one or two extracts from Consul H. E. O'Neill's interesting description of his journey from the Coast to Lake Shirwa. From the narrative of his return journey, by another and still more untrodden route, we make a quotation relative to the desolating influence of the Slave-trade and its prevention of all legitimate commerce. Consul O'Neill says that the opening up of the rich Lomwe country, in order that the forces of civilisation (in their most peaceful form, viz., commerce) may be brought to bear upon the people, so as to extinguish

the Slave-trade, and lift them out of their present state of barbarism, ought to engage the serious attention of all those who are interested in the welfare of the native races of Eastern Africa.

After passing the Mlela, and, indeed, a short time before I arrived at it, I began to notice a very sensible decrease in the number of villages on my line of route, and the sight of one, Nerua, deserted and a heap of ruins, threw a little light into the cause of this decrease. I had again reached a field of the coast Slave-dealers. Only six weeks before my arrival Nerua had been a flourishing and populous village, as I could easily see from the number of its ruined houses and size of the adjacent shambas, which had not had time to get overgrown, so recent had been their destruction.

The raid, in which this village had been destroyed, appears to have been organised by a coast trader, living near the Moma river—a half-caste, born of a Makua mother by an Arab father—in conjunction with the chief, Hoshia, and the main object was undoubtedly the collection of Slaves. All the natives of whom I inquired informed me that Nerua was not the only village destroyed by them, but that they afterwards extended their operations and carried war over a good deal of the surrounding country.

As the Slave-trade of this country, past as well as present, has a distinct bearing upon its condition, and, moreover, is a subject of general interest, I may, I hope, be allowed to say a few words respecting it here.

A trade that has had a growth of two centuries and a half, commencing in the year 1645, when the Portuguese settlements of the West African coast fell into the hands of the Dutch, must, it is evident to all, have taken a strong hold upon the country, and deeply stamped its impression upon the people. Some efforts have been made of late years to prove that the Slave-trade in the Makua country and on the Mozambique coast is extinct; but unhappily, the evidence of those few who have passed *through* the country goes to show that this is by no means the case.

It is not what it was in its "palmy days," of the latter half of the last and beginning of this century, when, it being legalised and protected by the Government, all the colonists, more or less engaged in it, to the exclusion of other more healthful industries; when bishops, seated on a throne of marble, blessed and baptised the gangs as they passed, shackled, to the shore for embarkation; when the exportation of hundreds of thousands of Slaves was registered each year from the west and east coasts, and the duty levied per head constituted the chief source of income of the colonial treasuries.

But it still forms by no means an insignificant part of the trade of the country, and it is not too much to say that all the native chiefs deal, more or less, in Slaves. Upon every journey I have taken into the interior I have met parties of Slaves being brought down to the coast. Our missionaries upon the Nyassa, and in the district of the Rovuma, tell us that within the past two or three years there has been an augmentation rather than a diminution of Slave-hunting, both east and west of the Nyassa, to satisfy the demands of coast Slave-dealers. The Rev. Chauncy Maples, in his interesting and valuable paper upon the Medo country, read before your Society in March, 1882, has already told you that with his own eyes he saw a caravan of nearly 2,000 souls, the great majority of whom were Slaves, being brought down to the coast in the neighbourhood of Ibo. In the same year, large parties arrived at Masimbwa, midway between Ibo and Cape Delgado, carrying both ivory and Slaves. And still more recently, a caravan of 1,800 souls arrived in the neighbourhood of Angóche, with about 500 large and many small tusks of ivory, and over 500 Slaves. Upon the journey I have just accomplished, on two occasions, runaways from Slave parties sought my protection.

One case was that of the sailor of a dhow from Mozambique, which had been wrecked at the mouth of the Moniga (Quizungu) river. The crew escaped to the shore and were finding their way up the coast, when they were all captured and made Slaves by a coast chief. I succeeded in ransoming this poor fellow for a small supply of cloth. Again, it is impossible to satisfactorily explain the depopulation of the coast belt, as compared with the interior

districts, otherwise than by the desolating effect of an active and long-lived Slave-trade. In the beginning of this paper I pointed out how greatly the population increased west of the Inagu Hills, and now, on my return route, I notice how greatly it decreases east of the Mlela river. These are surely sufficient proofs that the trade is not dead yet.

The increase reported by our missionaries is due, there can be little doubt, to an increase in the agricultural industries of this coast—of which I shall say more hereafter—which have caused a stronger demand for labour than existed a few years back.

This Slave-trade to the Mozambique coast not only has, but also, I believe, will, prove a great obstacle to the development of this country. It forms a part of the traditions and present customs of the people. It occupies the attention of almost all traders from the coast to the interior—traders who hold a monopoly of the commerce of the Makua and Lomwe countries, and to whom the Slave-trade furnishes their greatest source of profit. The bitter hostility of these traders, whose influence over the native chiefs is far too powerful, will have to be reckoned with in any attempt to colonise, or introduce legitimate trade, to the exclusion of the Slave-trade, into the interior of this country.

I think the present state of the country may be most exactly described as that of one whose development is held in suppression by the existence of the Slave-trade in it; for this trade has struck very deep root, and Slaves provide the chiefs with the main part of their stock for barter and exchange, and furnish them with an easy means for the supply of their wants. Other industries, to which the people would have natural recourse if this means failed them, are in consequence stifled.—*Proceedings Royal Geographical Society, December, 1884.*

THE SLAVE-TRADE OFF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.

SIR,—May I ask you to grant a small space in *The Times* for the insertion of the following extracts from a letter which has just reached me from a friend who is travelling on the East Coast of Africa. I venture to hope they may excite public attention. Indeed our feelings as a nation must have strangely altered if the tale of horror they relate should fail to strike a deep and angry chord in the heart of the English people. And at the present moment the last paragraph will, I think, have politically a peculiar significance.

I remain, your obedient servant,

CECIL ASHLEY.

7, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, Jan. 16.

"Zanzibar, December 10, 1884.

"Her Majesty's ship *Osprey* arrived from Madagascar on Nov. 12. Rumours being afloat that several cargoes of Slaves had been recently run from the mainland to Pemba and Zanzibar, boat cruising was at once started by the boats of the *Osprey*. . . The first few days a few captures were made of small dhows and canoes, with from two to six Slave children on board, thus confirming our suspicions that the trade, so far from having ceased, as appears to be the idea in England, was still in full swing.

"On Nov. 28th, off Pemba, a dhow was sighted by one of the ship's boats attempting to make the land. This dhow was boarded and captured. She was of about fifty tons, and was found to contain 169 *bonâ fide* Slaves besides 30 passengers or Slave-owners. The dhow was eight days out from Mombassa, and the Slaves had had nothing to eat for five days, and nothing to drink for three days. They were in a most pitiable state, and when the *Osprey's* cutter came alongside they nearly capsize the dhow in stretching over fighting for water and food. Most of the Slaves were merely living skeletons, with bones almost through their skins. They were trying, poor wretches, to quench their thirst under the burning sun by drinking the salt water. Four

children died immediately after the capture. . . . The stench from the dhow was so awful that after the Slaves were landed the blue jackets who went to clean her were all turned up. . . . The dhow contained people of all ages, from children at the breast to old men and women. They were all nearly naked; some had a few dirty rags. Many could not stand. Altogether it was a frightful sight. At Mombassa the whole party of Slaves were received—240 in all—(rescued by the *Osprey* and the *Philomel*)—by the Rev. Mr. Handford, of the Church Missionary Society, whose energy, enterprise, and kindness it would be impossible to exaggerate, and whose mission station at Freretown—called after Sir Bartle Frere—is a model of order and cleanliness. The morning after leaving Mombassa for Zanzibar, at daybreak, two canoes and one dhow were sighted from the *Osprey* making for Pemba. As we gave chase and steamed up, a cry was heard in the sea, and a call of "Man overboard" raised. A boat was quickly lowered and a small Slave-boy, of about twelve years old, picked up. He had been thrown overboard from the dhow at the first sight of the *Osprey*. These boats had eight Slaves on board. They threw seven overboard, six were drowned; one boy we picked up, and one we found hidden under some mats in the dhow. This was all done by the captain and owner of the dhow. For cold-blooded murder, this has, I think, rarely been surpassed. Had it not been for our fishing up the boy we should have found no Slaves on board, and the canoes would have been able to pass as ordinary fishing boats.

"We had by this time from thirty to forty prisoners, who were immediately taken to Zanzibar and handed over to Sir John Kirk. Found guilty, and their property confiscated, they were handed over to the Sultan for punishment, our Courts having no power to punish them. . . . What punishment these atrocious villains will get at the Sultan's hands no one knows.

"In a fortnight we had now taken 180 Slaves and over ten boats. We just missed, as we afterwards found out, another large cargo of about 100 slaves.

"I think this amply proves that the Slave-trade on this coast is still in full swing. The running of Slaves will never be stopped until Slavery is done away with in Zanzibar. We should enforce this if possible on the Sultan in his dominions. If we do not acquire this protectorate, the Germans, who are exceedingly anxious for a port on the East African coast, will. They could not have a better excuse for annexation—and it is possible that we shall be willing, after all the sacrifices we have made in this good cause, to see also, so important a market pass from our hands without an effort or a remonstrance?

"The present outbreak of Slavery is caused to a great extent by the withdrawal of Her Majesty's ship *London*, which vessel was for some years stationed in the roadstead at Zanzibar." —*The Times*, January 20th.

NATIVE SLAVERY ON THE CONGO.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, whilst supporting the proposal put forward by the Representative of England at the Conference in Berlin, to make the suppression of the SLAVE-TRADE an article of the Convention between the Powers, stated emphatically that it was impossible to put away Slavery itself, at the present time. We fear there is only too much truth in that statement, as there seems an ineradicable tendency in the African heathen to subject his weaker brethren to the hardest and most cruel bondage. The following few extracts from a most interesting letter, written from the Congo, by the Revs. T. J. Comber and G. Grenfill, in August last, are a simple description of facts witnessed by them on their excursion up the Congo in the missionary steamer *Peace*. That Africa has been rightly named the *Dark Continent* is only too evident, for deeds of horror are daily committed there in the light of day, which may almost be said to fulfil the prophet's terrible description of darkening the sun and turning the moon into blood.

Mr. Comber writes (August, 1884):—

"In Bolobo it was a great day, a gala day indeed; the wife of one of the chiefs had died somewhere away, and, of course, there must be four or five days and nights of orgies—any amount of dirty sugar-cane-beer swilling, unbridled license in every species of sensuality, and, a grand finale of fair human sacrifices, each victim, mark you, being a poor wretch of a *Slave, bought for the purpose!* Drums beating briskly, circles of 'fine' women, wearing the great heavy brass collar (25 to 30 lbs), dancing and clapping rythmically, and plenty of people about in all the streets. The victims were tied up somewhere—of course, they would not tell us where—but were said to be apathetically and stolidly awaiting their fate—bowstring or knife—both being Babangi ways of killing. Remonstrances and pleadings on behalf of these poor victims were all in vain. Another cruel tragedy was also to shortly take place. Prices of certain food were to be arranged, and, as a sign or seal of such arrangement, a Slave was to be killed thus—a hole was to be dug between the two towns, and the victim's arms and legs broken, and thrown into the hole to die; no one being allowed to give him food or drink. Oh, Christians at home, think of this! Very few children are seen in any Babangi town, and this may easily be explained by the immorality of the people. The towns are kept large and the population sustained chiefly by the purchase of Slaves, who frequently receive the tribal mark—two rows of raised blebs along the forehead, from ear to ear. In most countries and tribes owners of male Slaves have to provide their Slaves with wives; but among the Bagangi, it would seem that the chiefs keep an extra-large number of wives, and allow their Slaves permission to consort promiscuously with any of them—except, probably, favourite ones. . . . The chief characteristics of Bolobo people appear to be *drunkenness, immorality, and cruelty*, out of each of which vices spring actions almost too fearful to describe. In hearing of these, one living out here almost gets to feel like calling the people terrible brutes and wretches, rather than poor miserable heathen. The light of their conscience must condemn them in most of their sins."

A SLAVE HUNT.

The chase seems a passion innate in the human breast. In England our men of leisure and pleasure take delight in having a noble stag uncartered, and then give chase and capture or kill the hunted victim. In Africa they turn a Slave loose and hunt him down with fiendish yells. Human victims are so plentiful there that the life of the poor wretch is never spared, as that of the stag generally is here:—

"That they are cruel—curiously and ingeniously cruel—we know from the description given us by Lieut. Vangele, the chief of Equatorville Station, of the methods of execution obtaining amongst them. Certain victims die by the knife alluded to above, and others have to afford to the bloodthirsty spectators the pleasures of the chase. These last are given a certain start across country, and then are pursued in full cry by all the people armed with spears and bows and arrows. An obstinate victim who will not run well causes disappointment, but others are said to make a 'fine run' before they fall pierced with arrows and spears."—*Baptist Missionary Herald, January, 1885.*

With such tribes, as are here described, on the banks of the Congo, it is not surprising that Mr. Stanley had hairbreadth escapes and hostile *rencontres* during his first long voyage down the unknown, mysterious river! It is only fair to state that many of the Congo people are much more humanized than the two-legged tigers above described.

NEW MEMBER OF COMMITTEE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK J. GOLDSMID, K.C.S.I., has been unanimously elected a Member of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society.

The Conference.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Law Times* (10th January, 1885) as follows :—

"THE Congo Conference, now sitting at Berlin, adopted on Wednesday last a resolution with regard to the Slave-trade which will constitute a valuable amendment of International law. A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society, which lately waited upon Lord Granville on this question, was informed by his Lordship that the Lord Chancellor was assisting Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to prepare a proposition on the subject. The result of these deliberations appears to have been the following resolution, proposed by Sir Edward Malet before the Conference adjourned for Christmas :—'According to the principles of the law of nations, as recognised by the high contracting parties, the Slave-trade and the trade which provides negroes for it are forbidden, and it is the duty of all nations to suppress them as far as possible.' An addition to this resolution, pledging the signatory powers not to allow their territories to become a highway for the traffic in Slaves, is stated to have been moved by the American representative at the Conference, and to have been, in substance, adopted. The resolution (the operation of which the *Times* correspondent is evidently wrong in restricting to the Congo basin, since its terms show that it is meant as a modification of the International law of the world, as recognised by the States represented at the Conference) may be considered as finally upsetting the doctrine laid down by Lord Stowell in the case of *Le Louis* (2 Dodson, 210), and followed by the Court of King's Bench in *Madrazo v. Willes* (3 B. & Ald. 353). In these cases it was held that the Slave-trade, though illegal and assimilated to piracy both by British law and by the law of the Slaver, not being illegal by international law, British vessels which had captured Slavers on the high seas could not, apart from some special treaty, justify the capture, but were liable in damages therefor. The result is one for which British diplomatists and jurists have long pleaded, and the resolution of the Conference marks an important progress in the law of nations."

FROM *The Times*.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.

The following is the full text of the English supplementary proposal with regard to Slavery of which I have already sent the substance. First comes the motion :—

"According to the principles of the Law of Nations, as recognised by the high contracting parties, the Slave-trade and the trade which provides negroes for it are forbidden, and it is the duty of all nations to suppress them as far as possible."

And then the *exposé des motifs* :—

"The Slave-trade was placed under the ban of civilised Europe by a declaration of the Congress of Vienna, of February 8, 1815. The same question was discussed by the Conference of Aix la Chapelle, in 1818; and, finally, at the Congress of Verona, a resolution, dated November 20th, 1822, proclaimed the trade in African negroes culpable and unlawful, and 'a plague which has too long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity.' Consequently the Powers engage to do all in their power to insure and hasten the abolition of this trade.

"The idea of the above declaration is to facilitate and improve the carrying out of the principles of the Congress of Verona, which laid down the duty of civilised nations to help in the suppression of this trade.

"We hold that the words 'and the trade which provides negroes for it' are necessary in order to develop completely the principles enounced; and it is in the hope that this interpretation may be accepted by the Powers assembled in Conference at Berlin, that I have the honour to submit the scheme for their consideration."

"EDWARD B. MALET."

The correspondent of *The Times* remarks, in reference to the above, that the Anti-Slavery Society, at whose instance the project has been brought forward, will doubtless feel much satisfaction with this first step taken by the Conference.

THE UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

SLAVERY AT ZANZIBAR.

YESTERDAY, at the close of the afternoon service in Westminster Abbey, the Rev. Chauncy Maples, a missionary, gave an interesting Address on the work of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. In the course of his remarks, he said that the Mission was set on foot in 1859, at the request of Dr. Livingstone, who, though himself a Presbyterian, was anxious that the Church of England should undertake it. After some preliminary work, the head-quarters of the mission were established at Zanzibar, which is the great meeting point of Arabia, Central Africa, and India. One great feature of this Mission was the part it played in suppressing the Slave-trade. It has turned the old Slave-market in Zanzibar into a centre of Christian teaching, and a noble church, mission-house, schools, and a native Christian colony now occupy the spot where, twenty years ago, some 30,000 Slaves were annually exposed for sale. There the Church of England completed the work of freedom that the English nation began, by receiving the Slaves captured by British cruisers, tending them whilst they are sick, educating them, and Christianising them, and, in many instances, restoring them to their own country. For these purposes the Mission had a farm of 130 acres at Mbweni, near the town of Zanzibar, for the reception of adults. They had also large schools for the children. At their printing office the released Slaves had printed the whole of the New Testament and a large part of the Old in Swahili, a language understood throughout the Interior. With regard to the Slave-trade at Zanzibar, although much had been done to suppress it, that pernicious traffic still flourished, and large caravans of Slaves passing through the streets were frequently to be seen. The Mission spent nothing in luxuries for its European staff of clergy and others, but everything was conducted on the most economical scale. One feature of the Mission was that its members were only supplied with necessaries, and the rich and poor worked together as brethren. They now had thirty-five natives, formerly Slaves, employed in the direct work of evangelisation, and amongst their converts was a youth, formerly page to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who would eventually be a missionary, and who was a most earnest Christian. The rev. gentleman, in conclusion, asked the Christians of England to remember the Mission in their prayers and to support it with their means.

THE ISLAND OF GRENADA.

BY AUGUSTUS LAKE.

WE have received a pamphlet from Mr. Lake which is entitled an "Exposure of Crown Colony Government" in Grenada, and contains a descriptive sketch of the island. We regret that want of space prevents us giving any review of this pamphlet in our present number; that there is something wrong in the administration of the Government of that island would appear from a remarkable letter in *The Times* of January 6th entitled "A newspaper case in Grenada," written by a correspondent in Barbados, on November 30th. This letter gives an account of the imprisonment for six months of Mr. Donovan, Editor of the *Grenada People*. The offence for which he is suffering imprisonment was the writing an article commenting, in unfavourable terms, upon the conduct of Mr. Reece, Acting Chief Justice of St. Vincent. Mr. Donovan has appealed to the Earl of Derby in the hope that his Lordship "will take steps to have Lord Campbell's Act for libel extended to Grenada. If that Act is useful in England it is far more needed in the West Indies."

The Barbados letter states:—

"Mr. Donovan requests Lord Derby to direct the law to be carried out in his case, and ask that he may receive the same treatment as the editor of an English newspaper would who was imprisoned as a 'first-class misdemeanant' for contempt of Court. Mr. Donovan says, in his letter that, although he is a West Indian negro, 'neither his race nor complexion should entail exceptional penalties on him.' During his imprisonment Mr. Donovan has received many marks of popular sympathy. He has been waited on by the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic clergy of the colony, and by many other leading inhabitants. A subscription list has been opened to present him with a testimonial, 'in recognition of his manly and independent course in public matters, and of his fearless advocacy of the rights of the people of Grenada.' A large number of subscriptions have been received."

CLAIMANTS FOR POWER IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

WE have received, by favour of Mr. James F. Hutton, copies of three excellent articles on the question of the Congo, reprinted from the *Manchester Guardian*, of December 30th, 31st, and January 1st last.

The sketch given in these articles of the action of the Committee for the Study of the Upper Congo—subsequently merged in the International Association of the Congo—is extremely interesting and instructive. It is noteworthy that M. De Brazza, whose conduct in regard to the hoisting of the French flag has given so much trouble, was originally indebted to the King of the Belgians for the funds which enabled him to make his first journey to the Congo.

The fiction that De Brazza's treaty with Makoko conveyed to France the sovereignty, not merely over the north bank at Stanley Pool, but also of the south bank of the Congo, is well disposed of in the pamphlet, which we hope will have a large circulation.

BRITISH CONSULS IN THE SOUDAN.

It will be remembered that the Anti-Slavery Society made repeated applications to the Foreign Office for the appointment of British Consuls in the Soudan, whose presence would be likely to put some check upon the Slave-trade. After considerable delay, one Consul was appointed for the Red Sea ports, and another for Khartoum. Unfortunately, the former of these, Consul Moncrieff, was killed by the followers of Osman Digna, near Suakim. Consul Baker, who was appointed to Khartoum, was unable, owing to the disturbances in the Soudan, to reach his post. He has since been quartered at Suakim, where, owing to the presence of the British forces, he would have but small opportunity of seeing anything of the Slave-trade. The British Consul at Khartoum, who was recently killed by Arabs, in company with the lamented Colonel Stewart and others, was Mr. Power, correspondent of *The Times*, who, being in Khartoum at the time of its investment by the Mahdi, was nominated British Consular Agent, and performed the duties of that office to the admiration of General Gordon.

Morocco.

SLAVES ON BOARD BRITISH VESSELS.

REFERRING to this subject, mentioned on page 229 of the last number of the *Reporter*, we find that *Le Courier d'Egypte*, of 24th December, publishes a full account of the transaction which we recorded, and proves pretty conclusively that the Moor who left Tangier in July with his fifteen slaves (mostly women), is the same man seen by our correspondent at Port Said in September. What chiefly concerns us is, that although the British authorities in Gibraltar were informed that these Slaves were on board the British steamer, they accepted the bare word of the Moor that all these women were his domestic servants, and allowed him to sail in another British steamer with his human freight

for Port Said. When Parliament meets we intend to take some steps to have some inquiry made respecting the conduct of the British officials in Gibraltar.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS.

WE continue to receive sad particulars of the persecuted Jews of Demnat. A number of these unfortunate people, having made their way on foot to Casa Blanca, intended to come on by British steamer to Tangier, to lay their grievances before the British Minister. The cruel Governor of Demnat had, however, sent letters to stop them, and they were prevented from going on board the steamer. They, consequently, had to walk a further distance of 225 miles to Tangier, where they laid their grievances before the editor of the *Times of Morocco*, an English gentleman, who has published some particulars of the barbarous treatment they have received in a supplement to his paper of the 18th December. Unfortunately, we have no space to reprint any of these statements, but we note with some surprise that the only minister who appears to have taken any active part in interceding for these unfortunate people is the representative of the United States of America, Colonel Felix A. Mathews. This gentleman wrote two or three strong letters to the Sultan, to which his Shereefar Majesty replied with all courtesy, promising thorough investigation. This investigation, as usual, resulted in nothing, as the wretched Jews who remained behind in Demnat were so terrified by the threats of punishment held over them that they were ready to sign any amount of papers stating that no such persecutions had ever taken place.

We commend the condition of the unfortunate Jews of Morocco to the sympathising care of their Jewish friends in England.

Everyone will agree with us that the establishment of an *English* paper in Tangier will do much to bring before the people of England a knowledge of the misgoverned empire of Morocco.

Brazil.

SENHOR JOAQUIM NABUCO (THE ANTI-SLAVERY CANDIDATE).

DR. JOAQUIM NABUCO, and his opponent for a chair in the Chamber of Deputies from Pernambuco, will have to submit to a second ballot. The election was so close that each received 745 votes.

The Slave population of the province of Pernambuco is estimated to be 83,000, of which 5,385 are 60 years old or upwards.—*Rio News*, 24th December.

We sincerely hope that in the next ballot Senhor Nabuco will be successful.

THE KLU-KLUX IN BRAZIL.

ON the morning of the 19th a body of armed men overpowered the guard at the jail of Rio Bonito, province of Rio de Janeiro, dragged out three negroes there confined, charged with the murder of a planter, and murdered them. The district attorney (*promotor publico*) endeavoured to prevent the outrage, but was single handed; further, he was fired upon by the *Klu-Kluxers*. It is said a strict investigation is to be made, and that punishment alight on the heads of the guilty cannot be too strongly demanded of the authorities.—*Rio News*, 24th December.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.

SIR,—We are often told that Slaves in domestic service are really better off than paid servants. Very likely this may be the case in some instances, but the following statements, made by a resident in Brazil in good position (whose name I am compelled, for obvious reasons, to withhold), may well make one pause before accepting any off-hand declarations as to the happy position of the enslaved. Brazil has already commenced the work of emancipation; let us hope that this good work may be hastened by the publication of the following letter.

I am, yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. ALLEN,

Secretary, British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.
55, New Broad-street, E.C., Dec. 18.

"The Secretary, British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

"Dear Sir,—The enclosed cutting from one of our daily papers, containing a list of seventy Slaves to be sold here by auction, may have a melancholy interest to some of our people, as affording a glimpse of what is still going on in a Christian land in this year of grace 1884.

"Two or three days ago, I noticed in the same paper a complaint, no unusual one, from a person living in a certain street, that the neighbourhood was day by day disturbed by the wild shrieks of a poor old female Slave, of 60, unmercifully beaten by her mistress, usually for the most trifling reasons.

"Sitting in my room here, in one of the best suburbs of the city, I have before now heard shrieks enough to drive a man wild—shrieks which could only have proceeded from the most horrible tortures of women and children.

"Just after closing my last letter to you, the too well-known sound was for some time making one's flesh creep.

"I fear some of our people have a notion that the horrors of Slavery are things of the past. An utter delusion! If, in a crowded city, and a fashionable suburb, the Slave is not safe from inhuman torture, what may not be done on the plantations, where Slave-owners are absolutely free from every check, either of law or of public opinion? Sir, there are deeds of horror done almost too dreadful to be thought of, not to say described.

"I had only just arrived in this country when a handsome and splendidly dressed Brazilian lady, occupying a good position here, was pointed out to me in the train. A little while before that, she had suspected her husband of undue partiality for one of the house-Slaves, and during her husband's absence she had the poor creature tied down, and with her own hands actually burnt off her breasts with a hot iron!

"These things are taking place, and the cries of the helpless are going up to Heaven, and yet our people are folding their hands as if their work was done.

"It is not that the Brazilians are naturally a cruel people, any more than the Arabs are a cruel people, or than our own people in the old Slave-owning days, or the planters of the Southern States of America were cruel people. But it is of the nature of Slavery to turn men, and even women, into wild beasts; and however we may shut our eyes, we may be perfectly assured that wherever Slavery exists there dark and horrible deeds are of constant occurrence.

"November 20.

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"Q."

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS HARVEY.

WE deeply regret to have to record the death of one of the few remaining survivors of the noble band of philanthropists who carried on the great battle on behalf of human freedom almost half a century ago. The subject of this notice was well known in other fields of benevolent action than the Anti-Slavery, but we must confine our remarks to the great work which he carried on in the West Indies, when he undertook a mission of mercy in those islands, in company with the late MR. JOSEPH STURGE. The following extract from the *Leeds Mercury*, of December 26th, 1884, gives an interesting sketch of this portion of the deceased gentleman's life:—

"Mr. Harvey was born at Barnsley in 1812, his parents being members of the Society of Friends. His three brothers were long and successfully engaged in the linen manufacture, one of the leading industries of that town. Such works as the extension of the Beckett Hospital bear evidence of the generous spirit of the family. In 1822 Mr. Harvey entered the large public school of the Friends at Ackworth, where he remained for three years. During a portion of this time Mr. John Bright was one of his schoolfellows. When this great school celebrated its centenary, on June 26th, 1879, it was Thomas Harvey, of Leeds, who was called on to preside over the proceedings. After leaving Ackworth Mr. Harvey adopted pharmacy as a calling, and served the usually long apprenticeship of those days to a leading firm of chemists and druggists in Birmingham. It was here that he became acquainted with one of the strong and noble spirits of a now past generation, Joseph Sturge. In 1836, the two friends set out for the West Indies on a mission, having for its object the collection of information on the condition of the negroes in those colonies. The result was published in 1837, in a volume entitled "The West Indies in 1837," the duty of editing it being performed by Mr. Harvey. The condition of the negro labourers presented at this time considerable variations, owing to the differences of view upon emancipation held by the respective Legislatures of the various islands. In some, the system of apprenticeship, devised as a gradual preparation of the negro for freedom, was still in force; whilst the greater foresight of the rulers of other islands had caused them to grant to the labourers immediate and unconditional freedom. Where the former condition existed many of the cruel evils of Slavery were continued with this difference—that instead of compulsory power being wielded by the master at his own will, the apprenticeship system exercised similar coercion through officers of the Government for his supposed benefit. The usual punishment was to take away from the negro the Saturday holiday covenanted to him by Imperial legislation for the purpose of tilling his own patch of ground. It was a common thing to bring before the magistrate gangs of male and female apprentices and for them to be fined as many as six Saturdays for the benefit of the estate. For alleged deficiency in industry of the most trifling nature labour on the treadmill was imposed.

"During the first two years of this system, 60,000 apprentices were flogged in Jamaica alone. Whilst engaged on this philanthropic mission, Messrs. Sturge and Harvey were brought into intimate relations with many excellent men stationed as missionaries in the West Indies, most of whom were labouring under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society. Many life-long friendships resulted from this association. One of the worst evils of the colonial system lay in the non-resident character of the proprietors, who were represented only by agents. The apprenticeship system was clearly introducing new evils; and the gross abuses of its administration were producing an alienation of feeling between employers and employed worse than anything that could have followed complete and immediate emancipation, had it been proclaimed on August 1st, 1834. The truthful and absolutely unimpeachable narrative of the social condition of the West Indies in 1837 stirred all the old anti-slavery feeling of England, and the appeal for early and complete abolition of the system of apprenticeship gave rise to a

renewal of fierce struggles in the British Parliament. Happily, the rulers of the various West Indian islands were keen observers of the drift of public feeling, and in 1838 the Legislatures of eight islands (Jamaica being the last) passed Acts declaring apprenticeship to be ended, and the Slaves free, on August 1st, 1838. By this act of justice, 800,000 human beings entered upon the rights of manhood.

"In the autumn of 1856, Mr. Harvey was once more the faithful companion of Mr. Sturge on a foreign mission. The Crimean war with Russia had just ended, and fuller information of its incidents had impressed Mr. Sturge with the bitter sufferings and undeserved wrongs that had fallen upon the inoffensive inhabitants of parts of Finland. Whilst the British fleet was stationed in the Baltic great havoc and loss were caused to the natives on some parts of the Finnish coast. Whilst unconnected with armaments of any kind, their houses, vessels, and stores of timber were destroyed, in spite of the disapproval of Admirals Napier and Dundas. The deputation investigated the facts, and placed themselves in communication with a committee of leading merchants, through whose agency the funds supplied by sympathising friends in England were administered. The sum distributed amongst the poorer sufferers by the war was £9,000, and this was largely used for seed-corn, fishing-nets, and in similar ways, so as to be reproductive. The Czar conveyed to Mr. Sturge his grateful sense of his action and that of his associates.

* * * * *

"When Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., edited the 'Memoirs of Joseph Sturge,' he acknowledged his especial indebtedness to Mr. Harvey as follows:—'I cannot express here half of what I feel as to the extent of my obligations to this dear friend, not for material help only, although that has been ample and most important, but for the warm interest, the wise counsel, the delicate sympathy, the generous encouragement, with which he has sustained and cheered me through the whole undertaking.' As Mr. Richard summarised Mr. Sturge's character—'He lived not unto himself,' so might it be said of Mr. Harvey. His Christian earnestness and devotion to every good work, with a catholicity of spirit that made him the friend of all good men, will long cause his memory to be revered in Leeds.

"Mr. Harvey leaves a widow, who has throughout life faithfully seconded his philanthropic labours, and an only surviving son, Councillor William Harvey."

The mortal remains of the late Mr. Harvey were interred in the Friends' burial ground at Adel, near Leeds. A very large concourse of persons from the town and from all parts of the country attended the funeral, and amongst the speakers at the grave-side was Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., President of the Anti-Slavery Society, who spoke as follows:—

"Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily and justly and unblamably we behaved ourselves among you that believe.' I think that these words might be applied very properly to him whom many of us now gathered around this grave greatly esteemed and loved. We have beheld 'how holily, justly, and unblamably' he walked among his fellowmen. We are gathered here to testify by our presence our sympathy with the bereaved. We are also here because we love to pay a tribute to one whose worth we have highly esteemed. But I trust we are also here that we may learn the lessons which this event is calculated to teach us, and, as we look upon his past life, learn from it lessons that will be for our instruction. Those who have known him only in later years, and have seen his blameless life and his Christian spirit, might also be inclined to think that he was not of the same nature as most other men. But do we not believe that it was by divine grace that he obtained that control over his nature; that it was by divine grace that his nature had been so renewed and so changed that he was able to live his holy, blameless life? And how wide were his sympathies we know, not only in connection with his own communion, but with his fellow-townsmen, towards whom he endeavoured to fulfil his duty. Then we know how readily he came forward, in the evening of his life, and did what he could in the inauguration of the School Board, and in placing on a proper basis the education of this important town. And then, again, we know how, in the cause of religious liberty, he went to Southern Russia; how in his sympathy for the emancipated Slave, he went to the West Indies; and how, in later days, in his desire to promote the harmony of his brethren, he crossed the wide Atlantic. Have we not in such a life evidences of what grace will do, how it will lead a man away from his natural selfishness into a consideration of the needs and wants of others, and how it will enable him to devote his time, and strength, and powers to their good? May we not give thanks that our Heavenly Father, working in the heart of such a man, produced such results for the good of his brethren; and may not our earnest prayer be that his death may be a blessing to us as his life has been? We are not called upon to fill his place; we are called upon to live as he lived, to be a follower of the same Lord and Saviour, and in our various spheres to walk humbly with our God, so that men may be able to testify that our lives were lives of holiness and love for men."

Anti-Slavery Society

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1884.

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A. A. (annual for 4 years) ..	25	"	"	Brown, J., Cirencester ..	1	"	"
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Elliott, Mary, do.	10	6	Hoare, Joseph, London	2	2
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				Holdsworth, Mrs. M., do.	1	..
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Gissing, Commander, R.N., Mombassa	9	..	Jermyn, Miss E., Birmingham	1	1
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Godlee, Francis, Manchester	1	1	Joslyn, Miss, Dumfries	5	..
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Gray, J. H., Glasgow	10	..	Jukes, Mrs., Australia	10	..
Gurney, H. E., Reigate	2	2				
				Keiller, W. H., Wimbledon	2	..
Hack, Daniel, Brighton	1	1	Kemp, Caleb R., Lewes	2	2
Hack, Daniel P. do.	2	..	Kingdon & Co., Abraham, London	1	1
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Harrison, Edward, Lincoln's Inn	1	..	Leonard, Mrs. S., Bristol	5	..
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Harvey, Thomas, Leeds	5	5	Letchworth, Miss E., Woburn	2	..
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Medwin, Matthias, Tulse Hill ..	3	3	"	Salters' Company, The, London	3	3	"
Mennell, H. T., Croydon	1	1	0	Satow, Mrs. T., Folkestone ..	2	2	"
Mercy, Miss, Norwood	1	1	"	Satow, Ernest, C.M.G., Siam ..	1	1	"
Meredith, Joseph, Willesden ..	"	10	6	Sealy-Vidal, Rev. R. W.	1	1	"
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Morrell, W. W., York	1	1	"	Shackleton, R., Chorley	1	"	"
				Shewell, Miss, Gloucester	1	"	"
Napier, Miss C., Bristol	"	10	6	Silver, Miss, Woodbridge	1	1	"
Newcastle, The Right Rev. the				Simpson, Mrs. F., Kensington	1	1	"
Bishop of	1	1	"	Southall, Mrs. A., Leominster ..	1	"	"
Newman, Professor Francis W. ..	1	5	"	Southall, Samuel, Leeds	"	10	"
Nichol, Mrs. E. P., Edinburgh	2	2	"	Southey, A., London	1	1	"
Nickalls, Patteson, Chislehurst	1	1	"	Stansfield, J., Bradford	"	5	"
Noailles, the Countess A. de				Steinthal, Rev. S. A., Manchester	"	5	"
(annual for 5 years)	20	"	"	Stephenson, Mrs. A., (1885) ..	5	"	"
				Stevenson, James (annual for 3			
O'Neill, Rev. A., Birmingham	1	1	"	years)	10	"	"
O'Neill, Lieut. H. E., R.N., Mo-				Stone, Mrs., Hawkshurst	1	"	"
zambique	2	2	"	Sturge, George	50	"	"
				Sturge, Miss C., Bristol	"	10	"
Paget, Miss E. S., Leicester ..	"	10	6	Sturge, Miss E., do.	"	5	"
Palmer, George, M.P., Reading				Sturge, Miss H. M. do.	"	5	"
(annual for 4 years)	25	"	"	Sturge, Robert F. do.	"	10	"
Pease, Arthur, M.P., (annual for				Sturge, Walter do.	"	10	"
5 years)	50	"	"	Sturge, Wm. do.	1	1	"
Pease, Sir J. W., Bart., M.P.,							
(annual for 5 years)	20	"	"	Tanner, Samuel, Bristol	1	"	"
Pease, The Misses, (1885)	1	"	"	Taylor, Misses A. and E., Totten-			
Prideaux, Mrs. E. B., Ivybridge	"	10	"	ham	"	10	6
Priestman, E., Bradford	1	"	"	Tebb, W., Finsbury Circus ..	1	1	"
Priestman, F. J.P., do.	1	"	"	Thistlethwaite, Mrs. H., Wilmslow	1	1	"
Priestman, J. do.	"	10	"	Thomas, Mrs. G., Bristol	1	"	"
Probyn, J. N., Crawley	1	"	"	Thomas, Herbert do.	1	1	"
Procter, J. R., North Shields ..	"	10	"	Thomas, Rev. U. R. do.	"	5	"
Pumphrey, Miss C., Worcester	1	"	"	Thompson, Chas., Penrith ..	1	"	"
				Thompson, Mrs. S., Settle ..	"	5	"
Ransome, Alfred, Hitchin	"	10	"	Tighe, Mrs. R., Dublin	"	5	"
Reckitt, Francis, Highgate	5	"	"	Tiplady, Miss, Upper Norwood	"	10	"
Reckitt, James, Brough	10	10	"	Tregelles, N., Liskeard	"	5	"
Reeve, Miss E. A., Harlow	2	2	"	Tregelles, The Misses, Falmouth	"	5	"
Rich, Miss Hester, Bristol	2	"	"	Trestrail, Rev. Dr., Bristol ..	"	7	6
				Tuckett, P. D., Highgate	"	10	"

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Vigne, H. & Sons, Tokenhouse Yard	3	3	"	Wilson, Charles, Garstang .. Wilson, C. S., Sunderland .. Wilson, Miss F., Newbury .. Wilson, H. J., Sheffield .. Wilson, John, Bradford.. .. Wilson, J. R., Chelsea Wilson, Thomas, Thornton in Craven	I	I	" " 5 " 10 " I 10 "
Wansey, Miss, Bridport ..	I	"	"	Wilson, Thomas, Harpenden .. Wilson, W. S., Upper Tooting	I	" I	" "
Waterfall, Wilson, Clevedon ..	I	"	"	York, Miss, Shepton Mallett ..	"	5	"
Watson, Patrick, Bristol ..	I	I	"	Total	£628	2	0
White, H., Waterford	I	"	"				
Whitehouse, Rev. J. O.	"	10	"				
Whiting, John, Leeds	2	"	"				
Whiting, Joshua, Hitchin ..	I	"	"				
Wilmot, Sir J. Eardley, Bart., M.P.	2	2	"				
Wilson, Miss, Tunbridge Wells	I	"	"				

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Acland, Sir T. D., Taunton ..	10	"	"	Crowley, F., Alton	1	1	"
Albright, J. M., Charlbury ..	2	"	"	Crowley, Mrs., Alton	2	"	"
Alexander, A. T. London ..	10	"	"	C. S., Clifton	"	5	"
A. M. H.	1	"	"				
Anon., Roehampton	10	"	"	Derby, Right Hon. Earl of, K.G.	20	"	"
Anon., (through Bankers) ..	1	1	0				
Anon., <i>per</i> W. Harvey, Leeds ..	1	"	"	Edwards, W., Tunbridge Wells	5	"	"
Anon., <i>per</i> C.L.B.	"	7	6	Edwards, Miss, Anglesea ..	1	"	"
Armfield, Joseph, Croydon ..	5	"	"				
Armstrong, General S. C., Virginia	"	8	"	Fennell, Mrs., Highgate ..	1	"	"
Avery, Mrs. T., Birmingham ..	1	"	"	Fitch, Fredk. London	5	5	"
				Foster, Mrs., Blackburn ..	4	"	"
Barclay, Miss, Walthamstow ..	10	"	"	Fowler, William, M.P.	25	"	"
Beck, Theodore, Allighur, India	1	1	"	Fox, G. H., Falmouth	3	"	"
Blackwell, Miss A., Birmingham	"	5	"	Friend, A, <i>per</i> Mrs. Southey ..	3	"	"
Bodkin, Miss, Highgate ..	1	"	"	Friends, Four, <i>per</i> E. Alexander	1	6	"
Braby, E., Kensington	"	10	"	Friend, A, Banbury	1	"	"
Braithwaite, Isaac	5	5	"	Friend, A, <i>per</i> Rev. A. W. ..	"	10	"
Brown, W. W., Evesham ..	2	2	"				
Burlingham, H., Evesham ..	5	"	"	Galloway, Rev. J. C.	1	"	"
Butt, S., London	"	10	"	Gamlen, Miss E. B., Exeter ..	2	"	"
Buxton, Dowager Lady, Cromer	10	"	"	Garrett, Rev. Canon, Ipswich ..	2	2	"
Buxton, Mrs. C., Cobham ..	10	"	"	Gayner, J., Clifton	2	2	"
				Grace, J. T., Bristol	"	10	"
Capsune, (Slave liberated by				Grocers' Company, The, London	50	"	"
Gordon)	1	10	"	Guy, Rev. D. S.'s Bible Class ..	"	9	"
Carpenter, Mrs. R. L., Bridport	5	"	"				
Clark, Rev. H., Jamaica ..	1	1	"	Hack, Daniel P., Brighton ..	3	"	"
Clark, C. W., Hampstead ..	1	"	"	Harris, J. T., Egham	10	10	"
Collie, Rev. G. S., Jamaica ..	"	12	6	Harris, Miss, Leighton Buzzard	5	5	"
				Harvey, Thos., Leeds	10	"	"

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Harwood, E., Almondsbury ..	1	"	"	Rohlf, Dr. Gerhard ..	1	"	"
Hedges, J. T., Hampstead ..	1	1	"	Rutter, Miss J., Clapham ..	1	"	"
Holmes, Mrs. E. Garstang ..	1	"	"	Satow, Mrs. T., Folkestone ..	10	"	"
Horniman, John, Croydon ..	25	"	"	S. A. S. and Friend ..	"	5	"
Howard, Mrs. J. E., Tottenham ..	2	"	"	Sidcot School, <i>per</i> T. Compton ..	"	5	"
Irwin, Rev. J., Southampton ..	2	"	"	Simon, Serjeant, M.P., London ..	2	2	"
Jarman, E.	5	"	"	Smith, Right Hon. W. H., M.P. ..	2	2	"
J. G., <i>per</i> Sir F. Goldsmid ..	5	"	"	Smith, C. King, Watford ..	2	2	"
J. M. C. P.	1	"	"	Smith, Mrs. Hind ..	2	2	"
Jukes, Mrs., Willesden ..	2	"	"	Smith, Miss L. Toulmin, Highgate ..	1	1	"
Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society ..	20	"	"	Southall, J. T., Ross ..	1	"	"
Lawrence, Mrs. J., London ..	1	1	"	Spriggs, Mrs. F., Peterborough ..	1	"	"
Leathes, Miss, Highgate ..	1	"	"	Stanhope, J. R. Spencer, Florence ..	5	"	"
Lees, Eli, London ..	25	"	"	Steedman, Miss E. M., Clapham ..	2	2	"
Le Suer, E. W., Brazil ..	"	10	"	Thistlethwaite, Mrs. H., Wilmslow ..	"	19	"
Lindley, W., C.E., Blackheath ..	10	10	"	Tredgold, J. H., <i>In Memoriam</i> ..	2	2	"
Locker, Mrs., Highgate ..	"	10	"	Tregelles, The Misses, Falmouth ..	"	5	"
Lowther, Sir C., Redcar ..	3	"	"	Vanorden, Rev. E., Brazil ..	"	10	"
Macfarlane, Rev. J. R. S., Demerara ..	16	8	"	Warton, W. H., Brighton ..	5	5	"
Majolier, E., London ..	5	"	"	Westley, W., London ..	2	2	"
Maples, Rev. Chauncy, Masasi ..	"	10	"	Wilkinson, Mrs. H. B., Manchester ..	1	1	"
Mason, Miss, Leamington ..	1	"	"	Williams, Rev. P., Jamaica ..	3	"	"
May, S. J., Leicester, Mass. ..	1	"	"	Young, T., London ..	"	10	6
Mechanics' Association, Antigua, <i>per</i> Rev. F. Clemens ..	4	"	"	Total £637 14 8			
Medwin, M., Tulse Hill ..	3	3	"	COLLECTIONS.			
Merryweather, Mrs. M., Tottenham ..	"	10	"	Manchester Meeting (Sale of			
Meyer, Rev. H., Clifton ..	"	10	"	Tickets, less local expenses ..	59	"	10
Moor, Rev. E. J., Woodbridge ..	1	"	"	North Cornwall Association of			
Neave, E., Leiston ..	"	10	"	Baptist Churches, Jamaica, <i>per</i>			
Newbold, —, Streatham ..	5	5	"	Rev. P. Williams, Secretary ..	24	"	"
Nichol, Mrs. E. P., Edinburgh ..	25	"	"	St. Mary's and St. Thomas' Ilford,			
Noailles, Countess A. de, East-				<i>per</i> Rev. A. Ingleby, Incumbent,			
bourne ..	10	"	"	Rev. H. Clark, of Jamaica,			
Northcote, Right Hon. Sir S.,				Preacher ..	9	5	"
Bart., M.P. ..	2	2	"	Newbury Parish Church, <i>per</i> Rev.			
"One who has attained the age of				E. J. Gardiner, Rector, Rev. C.			
Man" ..	5	"	"	Maples, Preacher ..	9	4	6
Pease, The Misses, Darlington ..	5	"	"	Moravian Churches, Antigua, <i>per</i>			
Peckover, Algernon, Wisbech ..	25	"	"	Right Rev. Bishop Westerby ..	9	"	"
Pelly, Rev. S. A., Hereford ..	5	"	"	St. Stephen's, Hampstead, <i>per</i>			
Pill, Miss M. S., Wallington ..	2	2	"	Rev. J. Kirkman, Vicar, Rev.			
Plan, Miss, Brighton ..	1	"	"	W. H. Penney, Preacher ..	6	15	"
Pumphray, J. ..	2	"	"	Demerara, <i>per</i> Rev. J. Foreman ..	1	5	"
Ransome, A., Hitchin ..	1	"	"	Total £118 10 4			
Richardson, H., York ..	"	10	"	LEGACIES.			
Rogers, Dr., Exmouth ..	5	"	"	W. Norton, Executors of the late	£50	"	"
				Mrs. Lucas, " " ..	4	10	"

MASSACRE OF COOLIES IN TRINIDAD.

WE are glad to read in the *Tri-Weekly Gleaner*, Kingston, Jamaica, December 13th, that the governor of that Island has been instructed by the Colonial Office to proceed to Trinidad, to enquire into and report upon the recent lamentable occurrence, when a number of Coolies lost their lives by being fired upon by Her Majesty's troops.

FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"I give to the Treasurer of the Anti-Slavery Society, or to the person for the time being acting as such, whose receipt I direct shall be a full discharge for the same, the sum of £ sterling (free of Legacy Duty) to be applied for the general purposes of the said Society, to be fully paid out of such part of my personal estate, as is legally applicable to such purpose."

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TO THE READER,—

The happiness of MANY THOUSANDS of YOUNG GIRLS and WOMEN is imperilled, and often actually destroyed, by the improvidence and wicked selfishness of others; and these young creatures, if left without CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY and HELP, would be lost both for TIME and ETERNITY.

THE LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION was established in 1857, to succour young women and girls. PREVENTIVE HOMES, REFORMATORIES, and an OPEN-ALL-NIGHT REFUGE, have been opened to help these, and not less than TWENTY THOUSAND YOUNG WOMEN and GIRLS have been admitted!

This year already more than 1,200 applications have been made at the OFFICE, 200, EUSTON ROAD, and EVERY SUITABLE case has been promptly helped.

The Committee have more than exhausted the funds placed at their disposal, and they now (Dec. 19th) require £500 in donations before the end of the year.

The Reader is earnestly appealed to, to send a *contribution* towards the required amount, that the work may not only be sustained, but even extended.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, LLOYDS, BARNET, and BOSANQUET (Limited), 73, Lombard Street; FRANCIS NICHOLLS, Esq. (of the Committee), 14, Old Jewry Chambers; or, yours obediently,

EDWARD W. THOMAS, Secretary,

200, Euston Road, N.W.

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AROMATIC, CLOVE, STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, SARSAPARILLA, PINEAPPLE, JARGONELLE, PEPPERMINT, QUININE.

Can be obtained from any Druggist or Grocer throughout the world.

CAUTION! THE GREATEST CARE should be observed that "MONTSERRAT" LIME-FRUIT JUICE and CORDIALS only are supplied, as there are numerous concoctions sold under the name of Lime-Juice Cordial that are entirely artificial, or so charged with deleterious acid as to be injurious to health.

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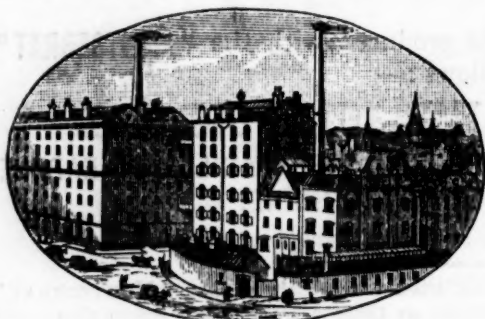
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PURE.

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VIEW OF MANUFACTORY. BRISTOL.

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